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HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT, JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

REGULATION No. 6 OF 1991.



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HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT, JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

JUDICIAL SECRETARIAT.

REGULATION NO. 6 OF 1991.

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WHEREAS it is necessary to frame a law for the Regulation of Electric power it is hereby commanded as follows:—

Preliminary.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Jammu and Kashmir Electricity Regulation No. 6 of 1991.
Short title, extent and commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of Jammu and Kashmir State.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant to the subject or context:—
Definitions.

(a) "Aerial line" means any electric supply line which is placed above the ground and in the open air.

(b) "Apparatus" means electrical apparatus and includes all apparatus, machines and fittings in which conductors are used, or of which they form a part.

(c) "Circuit" means an electrical circuit forming a system or a branch of a system.

(d) "Consumer" means any person who is supplied with energy by the Department or whose premises are for the time being, connected for the purposes of supply of energy with the works.

(e) "The Chief Engineer" means the Chief Engineer, Electrical Department, His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir, and

“ The Electrical Engineer ” means the Engineer-in-charge of any Supply Centre in Jammu and Kashmir.

- (f) “ Daily fine ” means a fine for each day on which an offence is continued after conviction therefor.
- (g) “ Distributing main ” means the portion of any main with which a service line is, or is intended to be, immediately connected.
- (h) “ The Department ” means the Electrical Department His Highness’ Government, Jammu and Kashmir.
- (i) “ Electric Supply Line ” means a wire, conductor or other means used for conveying, transmitting or distributing energy together with any casing, coating, covering, tube, pipe or insulator, enclosing, surrounding, or supporting the same or any part thereof, or any apparatus connected therewith for the purpose of so conveying, transmitting or distributing such energy.
- (j) “ Energy ” means electrical energy when generated, transmitted, supplied or used for any purpose except transmission of a message.
- (k) “ Main ” means any electric supply-line through which energy is, or is intended to be, supplied to the public.
- (l) “ Prescribed ” means prescribed by the rules made under this Regulation.
- (m) “ Public lamp ” means an electric lamp used for the lighting of any street.
- (n) “ Street ” includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have right of way and also the road, way and footway over any public bridge or causeway.
- (o) “ Service line ” means any electric supply line through which energy is or is intended to be supplied by the Department:—
 - (i) to a single consumer either from a distributing main or immediately from the works.

- (ii) from a distributing main to a group of consumers on the same premises or on adjoining premises supplied from the same point on the distributing main.
- (p) " Volt " means a unit of electro-motive force, and is the electric pressure which, when steadily supplied to a conductor whose resistance is one ohm, will produce a current of one ampere.
- (q) " Watt " means a unit of power, and is the energy expended per second by an unvarying electric current of one ampere under an electric pressure of one volt.
- (r) " Works " includes electric supply lines and any buildings machinery or apparatus required to supply energy and to carry into effect the objects incidental to such supply.

Works.

3. (1) In order to lay down or place electric supply lines the Department may, from time to time:

Provisions as to the opening and breaking up of streets, railways etc.

- (a) open and break up the soil and pavement of any street or railway;
- (b) open and break up any sewer, drain or tunnel in or under any street, or railway;

(2) Any support of any ærial line or any stay or strut required for the purpose of securing in position any support of an ærial line may be fixed on any building or land or, having been so fixed may be altered notwithstanding the objection of the owner or occupier of such building or land.

(3) If at any time the owner or occupier of any building or land on which any such support, stay or strut has been fixed shows sufficient cause the Department may order any such support, stay or strut to be removed or altered.

4. (1) Where the Department, in exercise of any of the powers conferred by or under this Regulation, opens, breaks up the soil or pavement of any street, or railway or any sewer, drain, or tunnel it shall with all reasonable speed

Street, Railways, Sewers, Drains or Tunnels broken up to be reinstated without delay.

fill in the ground and reinstate and make good the soil or pavement, or the sewer, drain or tunnel, opened or broken up, and carry away the rubbish occasioned by such opening or breaking up.

(2) Where the Electrical Department fails to comply with the provisions of sub-section (1), the Department having the control or management of the street, railway, sewer, drain or tunnel in respect of which the default has occurred may execute the work which the Electrical Department has omitted to execute and may debit the expenses incurred in such execution to that Department.

5. The Department shall, before laying down or placing within 10 yards of any part of any Telegraph or Telephone line, any electric supply line or other works (not being either service lines or electric supply lines for the repair, renewal or amendment of existing works of which the character or position is not to be altered) give not less than 10 days' notice in writing to the Telegraph and Telephone authority, specifying.—

- (a) the manner in which the works are to be utilized;
- (b) the course of the works or alterations proposed;
- (c) the amount and nature of the energy to be transmitted;

and the Department shall conform with such reasonable requirements, either general or special as may be laid down by the Telegraph authority within that period for preventing any telegraph line from being injuriously affected by such works or alterations:

Provided that in case of emergency (which shall be stated by the Department in writing to the Telegraph authority) arising from defects in any of the electric supply lines or other works of the Department, the Department shall be required to give only such notice as may be possible after the necessity for the proposed new works or alterations has arisen.

6. (1) Where any tree standing or lying near an aerial line, or where any structure or other object which has been placed or has fallen near the aerial line subsequently to the placing of such line, interrupts or interferes with, or is likely to interrupt or interfere with, the conveyance or transmission of energy, or the accessibility of any works the Department may cause the tree, structure or object to be removed or otherwise dealt with as it thinks fit.

(2) No poplars, walnuts and conifers within 75 feet, willow and other jungli trees within 50 feet and fruit trees within 30 feet of the E. H. T. line shall be planted. Plantations made in contravention of these orders shall be forfeited to the Government and disposed of by public auction by the Department.

(3) In the case of Government forests, however, the trees required to be removed shall be shown by the Electrical Department to the local forest officer who shall then arrange to fell and dispose them of.

(4) No compensation shall be payable under this section except for such of the fruit trees only as cannot be transplanted, but have to be cut down to clear the lines.

(5) The compensation referred to in sub-section (4) above shall be determined by the Wazir Wazarat in consultation with the Electrical Engineers and in the event of difference of opinion between them, the final award will be given by the Governor.

Supply.

7. (1) The Electrical Engineer or any person duly authorised by him may, at any reasonable time, and on informing the occupier of his intention, enter any premises to which energy is or has been supplied by him for the purpose of:—

Power for Department to enter premises and to remove fitting and other apparatus of the Department.

- (a) inspecting and testing the electric supply-lines, meters, fittings works and apparatus for the supply of energy belonging to the Department; or
- (b) ascertaining the amount of energy supplied or the electrical quantity contained in the supply; or
- (c) removing, where a supply of energy is no longer required or where the officer is authorised to take away or cut off such supply, any electric supply-lines, meters, fittings, works or apparatus belonging to the Department.

(2) The Electrical Engineer or any person authorised as aforesaid may also, after giving not less than 24 hours' notice in writing to the occupier, enter any premises to which energy is or

has been supplied, by him for the purpose of examining and testing the electric wires, fittings, works and apparatus for the use of energy belonging to the consumer.

(3) Where a consumer refuses to allow the Electrical Engineer or any person authorised as aforesaid to enter his premises in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) or where such officer has so entered refuses to allow him to perform an act which he is authorised by those sub-sections to perform, or fails to give reasonable facilities for such entry or performance the Electrical Engineer may, after the expiry of 24 hours from the service of a notice in writing on the consumer, cut off the supply to the consumer for so long as such refusal or failure continues, but no longer.

8. No consumer shall except with the consent in writing of the Department, use energy supplied to him under one method of charging in a manner for which a higher method of charging is in force.

Charges for energy.

9. Where any person neglects to pay any charges, for energy, or any sum other than a charge for energy, due from him in respect of the supply of energy, the Department may, without prejudice to its right to recover such charges or other sum, cut off the supply, and for that purpose cut or disconnect any electric supply-line or other works, being the property of the Department, through which energy may be supplied and may discontinue the supply until such charge or other sum, together with any expenses incurred in cutting off and reconnecting the supply, are paid, but no longer.

Discontinuance of supply to consumer neglecting to pay charges.

10. Where any electric supply-lines, meters, fittings, works, or apparatus belonging to the Department are placed in or upon any premises, not being in the possession of the Department, for the purpose of supplying energy, such electric supply-lines, meters, fittings, works and apparatus shall not be liable to be taken in execution under any process of any civil court or in any proceedings in insolvency against the person in whose possession the same may be.

Exemption of electric supply lines or other apparatus from attachment in certain cases.

11. (1) In the absence of any agreement to the contrary the amount of energy supplied to a consumer or the electrical quantity contained in the supply shall be ascertained by means of a

Meters and Current Limiters.

correct meter or restricted by a current limiter and the Department shall cause the consumer to be supplied with such a meter or current limiter:

Provided that the Department may require the consumer to give security for the price of a meter or current limiter and enter into an agreement for the hire thereof unless the consumer elects to purchase a meter or current limiter.

(2) Where the consumer so enters into an agreement for the hire of a meter or current limiter the Department shall keep the meter or current limiter correct, and in default of the Department doing so the consumer shall, for so long as the default continues cease to be liable to pay for the hire of the meter.

(3) Where the meter or current limiter is the property of the consumer, he shall keep it correct, and in default of his doing so, the Department may, after giving him seven days' notice, so long as the default continues, cease to supply energy through the meter or current limiter.

(4) The Electrical Engineer or any person duly authorised by him shall at any reasonable time and on informing the consumer of his intention have access to and be at liberty to inspect and test, and for that purpose, if he thinks fit, take off and remove any meter or current limiter referred to in sub-section (1); and except where the meter or current limiter is so hired as aforesaid, all reasonable expenses of, and incidental to, such inspecting, testing, taking off and removing shall, if the meter or current limiter is found to be otherwise than correct, be recovered from the consumer.

(5) A consumer shall not connect any meter or current limiter referred to in sub-section (1) with any electric supply-line through which energy is supplied by the Department, or disconnect the same from any such electric supply-line.

(6) Where any difference or dispute arises as to whether any meter or current limiter referred to, in sub-section (1) is or is not correct, the matter shall, upon application, be decided by the Chief Engineer and his decision shall be final.

(7) In addition to any meter which may be placed upon the premises of a consumer in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) the Department may place upon such premises such meter, maximum demand indicator (current limiter) or other

apparatus as it may think fit for the purpose of ascertaining or regulating either the amount of energy supplied to the consumer, or the number of hours during which the supply is given, or the rate per unit of time at which the energy is supplied to the consumer, or any other quantity or time connected with the supply:

Provided that the meter, indicator (current limiter) or apparatus shall not, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, be placed otherwise than between the distributing mains of the Department and any meter referred to in sub-section (1).

Provided, also, that, where the charges for the supply of energy depend wholly or partly upon the reading or indication of any such meter, indicator (current limiter) or apparatus as aforesaid, the Department shall in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, keep the meter, indicator (current limiter) or apparatus correct; and the provision of sub-sections (4), (5) and (6) shall in that case apply as though the meter, indicator (current limiter) or apparatus were a meter referred to in sub-section (1).

Explanation.—A meter shall be deemed to be “correct” if it registers the amount of energy supplied, or the electrical quantity contained in the supply, within the prescribed limits of error, and a maximum demand indicator or other apparatus referred to in sub-section (7) shall be deemed to be “correct” if it complies with such conditions as may be prescribed in the case of any such indicator or other apparatus.

Rules.

12. His Highness' Government may make rules for the whole or any part of the Jammu and Kashmir State, to regulate the generation, transmission, supply and use of energy and generally to carry out the purpose and objects of this Regulation.

Powers for Government to make rules.

13. All rules made under section 12 shall be published in the Jammu and Kashmir Government Gazette and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Regulation.

Further provision respecting rules.

Criminal Offences and Procedure.

14. Whoever dishonestly abstracts, consumes or uses any energy shall be deemed to have committed theft within the meaning of the Ranbir Penal Code; and the existence of artificial means for such abstraction shall be *prima facie* evidence of such dishonest abstraction.

Theft of energy.

15. Whoever maliciously causes energy to be wasted or diverted or with intent to cut off the supply of energy, or cuts injures, or attempts to cut or injure, any electric supply-line or works shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

Penalty for maliciously wasting energy or injuring works.

16. Whoever (a) connects any meter indicator, or apparatus with any electric supply-line through which energy is supplied by the Department, or disconnects the same from any such electric supply-line, without the permission in writing of the Chief Engineer or of any officer empowered by him in this behalf or (b) lays or erects, or causes to be laid, or erected, or connects up any works for the purpose of transmitting energy to any other works without the permission of the Chief Engineer or of any officer empowered by him in this behalf, or (c) maliciously interferes with or injures any meter, indicator, limiting device or apparatus or wilfully or fraudulently alters the connections, or index of any such meter, indicator, limiting device or apparatus in such a way as to prevent it from properly registering or controlling the consumption of the installation which it is intended to control or uses electrical apparatus of greater consumption than has been consented to by the Department or (d) otherwise improperly consumes or causes to be consumed the energy of the Department, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to three hundred rupees or in the case of a continuing offence with a daily fine which may extend to fifty rupees; and the existence of artificial means for making such connection as is referred to in clause (a), or such means of transmission as is referred to in clause (b), or for causing such alteration or prevention as is referred to in clause (c), or for facilitating such improper use as is referred to in clause (d), shall, where the meter, indicator, limiting device or apparatus is under the custody or control of the consumer, whether it is his property or not, be *prima facie* evidence that such connection, transmission, alteration, prevention or improper use, as the case may be, has been knowingly and wilfully caused by such consumer.

Penalty for interference with meters or Department's works and for improper use of energy.

17. Whoever maliciously extinguishes any public lamp shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to three hundred rupees or with both.

Penalty for extinguishing public lamps.

18. (1) Whoever negligently causes energy to be wasted or diverted or negligently breaks, throws down or damages any electric supply line post pole or lamp or other apparatus, connected with the supply of energy, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Penalty for negligently wasting energy or injuring works.

(2) If the break-down of the line as mentioned in sub-section (1) causes injury to any person or loss of life the Police will investigate the matter and take proper proceedings under the law.

19. Whoever, in any case not already provided for by section 14 to 18 (both inclusive) makes default in complying with any of the provisions of this Regulation or with any order issued under it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees and in the case of a continuing default with a daily fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Penalty for offences not otherwise provided for.

20. The penalties imposed by section 14 to 19 (both inclusive) shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any liability in respect of the payment of compensation.

Penalties not to affect other liabilities.

Supplementary.

21. (1) Every notice, order or document by or under this Regulation required or authorised to be addressed to any person may be served by post or left:

Service of notices, orders or documents.

(a) Where the Government is the addressee at the office of such officer as the Government may designate in this behalf.

(b) Where a local authority is the addressee at the office of the local authority.

(c) Where a Company is the addressee at the registered office of the company.

(d) Where any other person is the addressee, at the usual or last known place of abode or business of the person.

(2) Every notice, order or document by or under this Regulation required or authorised to be addressed to the owner

or occupier of any premises shall be deemed to be properly addressed if addressed by the description of the "owner" or "occupier" of the premises (naming the premises) and may be served by delivering it or a true copy thereof to some person on the premises, or if there is no person on the premises to whom the same can with reasonable diligence be delivered, by affixing it on some conspicuous part of the premises.

22. Every sum declared recoverable and every fee leviable under this Regulation, may be recovered on application to a Tehsildar having jurisdiction where the person liable to pay the same is for the time being resident, as if it were an arrear of land revenue, and sale of any movable property belonging to such person.

Recovery of sums recoverable under certain provisions of the Regulation.

23. No suit, prosecution or other proceeding shall lie against any public officer or any servant of a local authority for anything done, in good faith, or purporting to be done under this Regulation.

Protection for acts done in good faith.

By command of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur.

JUDICIAL MINISTER.

THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR ELECTRICITY RULES 1991.

Preamble.—These rules may be called the Jammu and Kashmir Electricity Rules, 1991.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Jammu and Kashmir Electricity Regulation and in supersession of the existing rules, His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur is pleased to direct that the following rules shall come into operation in the whole of the Jammu and Kashmir State, to regulate the generation, transmission, supply and use of energy and generally to carry out the purposes and objects of the Electricity Regulation.

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary.

Rule 1.—These rules extend to the whole of the Jammu and Kashmir State. (Additional rules have been framed for Gulmarg *vide* appendix II).

Rule 2.—In these Rules:—

- (a) “Cut-out” means any appliance for automatically interrupting the transmission of energy through any conductor when the current rises above a predetermined amount.
 - (b) “Use of energy” means the conversion of electrical energy into mechanical or chemical energy, heat or light for the purposes of providing mechanical energy electrolysis, heat or light.
 - (c) “Lighting Load” means the night load used for lighting purposes only.
 - (d) “A licensed contractor” means a person who or a firm which has been appointed by the Department after proper test about capability and reliability to carry out wiring work in the consumers’ premises, and has made a deposit of Rs. 200 in cash.
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CHAPTER 2.

*Conditions of supply of power.**Rule 3.—Application for supply :—*

An application for supply of energy for power or lighting shall be made on the prescribed form which may be obtained free from the office of any Electrical Engineer.

Installations.

Rule 4.—Electric power or lighting installations may be put up either by the Department or by a licensed contractor.

(I) INSTALLATIONS PUT UP BY THE DEPARTMENT.

If any one wishes to have an electric installation carried out by the Department he shall apply on form No. 71 filling in the information required therein. If the Department consents to do the work, it shall send the applicant an estimate of cost of materials, labour and commission charges in accordance with the rates in force, but may not execute the work until the full estimated amount is deposited.

NOTE.—Any difference between the actual and the estimated cost will be payable by or refundable to the applicant on completion of the installation, in the former case before the energy is supplied.

(II) INSTALLATIONS MADE BY LICENSED CONTRACTORS.

(a) Any person requiring electric energy shall apply on form No. 43 E. D. filling in the information therein required.

(b) The Electrical Engineer shall without delay inform the applicant on form No. 45 E.D. whether the electric supply can be given or not.

(c) The applicant shall on hearing that supply can be given arrange with any licensed contractor to carry out his installation.

(d) The licensed contractor shall intimate to the Electrical Engineer in writing on the prescribed form No. 46 E.D. the details of the installation he has contracted to carry out and the date on which the work will be started. Such intimation shall be given not less than 48 hours before the work is started, so that the

Electrical Engineer or his authorised representative may visit the work during construction.

(e) The applicant for current and also the contractor shall give the Electrical Engineer or his authorised representative every reasonable facility during working hours for inspecting the installation whilst under construction.

(f) On completion of the work the contractor shall intimate to the Electrical Engineer in writing on form No. 47 E.D. that the installation is ready for inspection and testing giving a complete list of the apparatus installed.

(g) The Electrical Engineer (or any subordinate of his with his written authority) shall inspect and test the installation within 3 days after receipt of the contractor's notice regarding completion of work and no charge shall be made for this work.

(h) If the test is satisfactory and the work is passed, electrical connection shall be given immediately after the agreement form No. 43-A has been duly signed by the would-be consumer (if he is a tenant) and the landlord, and necessary deposit paid as prescribed in Rule No. 36 clause (1).

(i) If the work is not passed, the defects shall be pointed out to the contractor in writing and at site. The contractor shall then make good the defects and apply again in writing for a further test.

(j) A fee of Rs. 5 shall be paid by the contractor in advance for each such test that may be required after the first.

(k) No connection shall be given till the installation has passed the prescribed tests and satisfied the Electrical Engineer in every respect.

(l) If through the fault of a contractor connection to an installation be delayed resulting in inconvenience to the consumer and loss to the Department the contractor shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 at the discretion of the Chief Engineer.

NOTES.—(i) The inspection and testing of electrical installations is undertaken in the interest of the consumer equally with that of the Electrical Department and while every effort will be made to see that both workmanship and material are sufficiently good, the Department undertakes no responsibility to the consumer in the matter.

(ii) In the case of big houses, installations, where electric power is used, for fans, domestic appliances, and heaters as well, besides lighting, separate circuits shall be put up for each purpose.

CHAPTER 3.

Metered and unmetered supply.

Definitions: Rule 5.—(a) “Metered supply” is a supply in which the basis of charge is the reading of a meter which records the actual consumption of energy in B. T. units.

(b) “Unmetered supply” is a supply in which the basis of charge is the capacity of the apparatus.

Rule 6.—All electric light installations shall be provided with meters or current limiters ordinarily at the option of the consumers provided that the Electrical Department may at its discretion direct that in the case of any such installation either meters alone or limiters alone shall be permitted.

Rule 7.—Ordinarily meters and current limiters will be rented from and put up by the Electrical Department and the consumers shall be held responsible for and shall make good any damage or loss due to theft, fire, flood etc. They may buy their own meters and current limiters also but these shall be approved by the Chief Engineer or his authorised representatives and installed by the Electrical Department. In case these get out of order or cease to work altogether necessary repairs or their replacement shall be made by the Electrical Department at the cost of the consumer.

Rule 8.—Separate meters shall be put up for the following circuits:—

- (a) for lighting only;
- (b) for heaters, fans and domestic electric apparatus;
- (c) for power supply for motors etc.

Rule 9.—The nature of supply on the circuits *vide* rule No. 8 shall be as under:—

In Kashmir:—

- (a) Single phase, 25 cycle, 200—220 volts;
- (b) Single or 3 phase, 25 cycle, 200—220 volts;

- (c) For supplies up to 30 H. P. (i) three phase, 25 cycle, 200—220 volts and above 30 H. P. (ii) three phase, 25 cycle, 2000—2300 volts.

In Jammu:—

- (a) Single phase, 50 cycle, 200—220 volts;
 (b) Single or 3 phase, 50 cycle, 200—220 volts;
 (c) For supplies up to 30 H. P. (i) three phase, 50 cycle, 200—220 volts and above 30 H.P. (ii) three phase, 50 cycle, 2750—3000 volts.

Rule 10.—Besides the metered supply as per Rule No. 8 unmetered supply at the discretion of the Electrical Department only may be made in case of the following classes of loads:—

(a) Lighting load upto 80 watts on flat rate with current limiters.

(b) Motors without limit.

Rule 11.—The nature of supply in case of loads as per Rule No. 10 shall be the same as defined in Rule No. 9.

CHAPTER 4.

Service lines.

Rule 12.—Free allowance:—(a) For lighting, heating, fan and small domestic apparatus the Department shall supply and erect free of cost to the consumer, service lines with service boards and main fuses within 100 feet from the nearest distribution line pole.

(b) For power installations, the free allowance shall be as under:—

Up to 5 H. P.	..	..	..	100 feet.
Above 5 to 15 H. P.	..	..	..	200 „
„ 15 to 25 H. P.	..	..	..	400 „
„ 25 to 50 H. P.	..	..	..	600 „

N. B. (i)—In case of clause (b) the maker's rated input, subject to the proviso in Rule No. 35 clause (b), shall be accepted in the first instance as the basis for calculating free allowance of service lines.

(ii) In case of metered power installations the free allowance shall be calculated according to the minimum H. P. payable by the consumer as per Rule 35 clause II (ii).

Rule 13.—(a) Beyond what is provided in Rule No. 12 actual cost of the additional length of the service line shall be charged from the consumer in advance.

(b) Purchasers of power under Rule No. 9 (b) may, if the supply be of a temporary nature, obtain the materials for their service line from the Department on hire to be fixed by the Chief Engineer but they shall be required to pay all costs for erection and dismantling.

Rule 14.—All new consumers shall have to make a deposit as security for service board and line as per following schedule for getting their installations connected with the supply mains of the Electrical Department:—

(1) INSTALLATIONS FOR LIGHTING, HEATING FAN ETC.—

	Rs.
(a) Upto $\frac{1}{2}$ K. W. installed load	15
(b) „ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ K. W. installed load	20
(c) „ 5 K.W. installed load	30

(2) INSTALLATIONS FOR MOTORS ETC.—

(a) Upto 5 K. W.	30
(b) „ 15 K. W.	40
(c) „ 25 K. W.	55
(d) „ 50 K. W.	75

Charges above these rates will be *pro rata*.

NOTE.—The Department will not allow any interest on deposits made under this clause.

Rule 15.—The Department shall supply and erect service line up to 100 feet on the first occasion, and for subsequent renewal of the lines the charges shall be borne by the consumer.

Rule 16.—Service lines put up at the cost of consumers will become the property of the Electrical Department which will maintain these at its own cost.

Rule 17.—Any consumer wishing to make any alterations in his service line to suit his convenience after the line is put up by the Department for the first time shall be required to bear the cost of making such alteration as estimated for by the Electrical Engineer subject to the conditions in Rule No. 18.

Rule 18.—The position of the service board will be determined by the authorised representative of the Department in consultation with the consumer. The Department shall in no case fix up the service board nor allow the same to remain in any position which entails entry into purdah or religious quarters where free access without previous notice cannot be obtained.

CHAPTER 5.

Supply to house boats, temporary installations or religious buildings requiring lights only occasionally.

Rule 19:—House-boats.—(1) The Department shall supply electric energy to house boats wherever possible from the supply lines, along the embankment.

(2) Consumers desiring to have electric supply shall be required to moor their boats near the supply lines.

(3) An unwired boat may occupy a mooring site where facilities for electric light exist, but shall leave it as soon as it is required for a wired boat.

Rule 20.—Temporary installations:—(1) Electric supply may be given for temporary installations:—

(a) If erected at the expense of consumer under the rules for metered or unmetered supply.

(b) If erected by the Department at special rates to be fixed by the Chief Engineer according to cost of materials used.

(2) No temporary lighting installation the capacity of which is less than 40 watts shall be allowed, nor shall it be allowed, to continue for more than 3 months ordinarily except in special circumstances at the discretion of the Chief Engineer.

*Rule 21:—Occasional supply:--**(i) SUPPLY TO RELIGIOUS OR OTHER BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS REQUIRING LIGHTS OCCASIONALLY.*

Buildings of this class if supplied on the unmetered system shall be charged proportionately for each light that electric energy is used subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 1-6-0 per mensem.

The main switch of each such installation shall be sealed by the Electrical Department and the institution will be required to give 6 hours previous notice when the supply is wanted. The usual charge for unsealing and sealing shall be made as per Rule 35 clause (VI).

(ii) ELECTRIC ILLUMINATION.

Electric energy may be supplied for illumination on the occasion of religious festivals, public function and marriages etc. as under:--

(a) If the installation is put by the Department using its own materials, the consumer shall have to pay in addition to power charges at sanctioned rates hire and depreciation charge for the materials used and labour for erection and dismantling as also the cost of any lamps that may become unserviceable. Advance payment shall be made by the consumer on submission of estimates by the Electrical Department.

(b) Power charges shall be payable for the actual number of days only subject to a minimum of Rs. 1-6-0.

CHAPTER 6.

Inspection and illegal use of energy.

Rule 22.—The Department shall have a right at all reasonable times to enter upon premises to which the energy is supplied for the purpose of inspecting meters, current limiters and fuses and for other purposes connected with the apparatus belonging to the Department and should any fault be detected to discontinue the supply with a proper notice to the consumer until such

fault has been rectified. If, however, it is found necessary at any time to inspect and test the part of an installation fitted in the portion of the premises occupied as family quarter, the Department may, if so desired by the consumer postpone such inspection or test to any time not exceeding 24 hours, but if no access is given to every part of the installation at the appointed time the installation may be disconnected forthwith and a notice served upon the consumer immediately.

Rule 23.—After the tests have been carried out and the installation once passed, no additional energy consuming apparatus shall be connected to any circuit, nor shall any apparatus of a higher capacity be substituted for the one that has been passed, nor shall any alteration be made in the position of wiring therein until an application describing the apparatus or the alteration to be made in the wiring has been submitted and a notice received that the same has been accepted.

If in contravention to this rule it is found at any time on inspection that any additional or a higher power consuming apparatus has been connected with the circuit or any alteration has been made in the wiring the installation shall be disconnected forthwith, and reconnection shall not be made until the additional or the higher power consuming apparatus has been removed or its addition or substitution got approved. The consumer shall also be liable in this case to pay power charges according to the capacity of the additional or substituted apparatus for three months previous to the date of inspection. Reconnection will be made after disconnection under this rule on payment of the fee as provided in Rule No. 35 clause (VII).

Rule 24.—Any person connecting any installation or part of installation to the supply mains, or persuading or endeavouring to persuade any person to do so without the authority of the Chief Engineer or the Electrical Engineer concerned, shall be liable to penalties as follows:—

(a) If the person responsible is a licensed contractor he will be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

(b) If the person responsible is a consumer his installation shall be disconnected forthwith and reconnection will not be given until he pays the cost of power consumed according to the number and capacity of the apparatus found on inspection for the previous three months according to the rates in force then together

with the reconnection fee of Rs. 5 under Rule 35 caluse (VII).

Rule 25.—It shall be unlawful for any consumer to use electric heaters, cookers, irons, kettles or any electric appliance excepting lamps unless installed on a different circuit with a meter from the lighting circuit with a current limiter, or on the lighting circuit with a meter.

NOTE :—Power consumed by electric heaters etc. on a separate meter from the meter on the lighting circuit will be charged at 0-2-0 per unit against 0-6-0 per unit for lighting.

Rule 26.—All dealers in electric materials who will be licensed by the Chief Engineer, Electrical Department shall be bound to report either to Chief Engineer, Electrical Department or the Electrical Engineer of the place, the names and addresses of purchasers of electric appliances excepting lamps.

Rule 27.—The provision in Rule 26 above will apply alike to all *bona fide* local manufacturers of electric heaters and other electric power consuming devices excepting lamps.

Rule 28.—The license fee for these dealers and manufacturers as per Rules 26 and 27 will be Rs. 200 as it is for the wiring contractors.

CHAPTER 7.

Miscellaneous.

Rule 29.—(a) *Free wiring.*—The Department will not undertake, any more to put up wiring on any premises on free wiring system.

In case of installations already put up on this system a rental of 0-3-0 per point per month shall be payable in addition to the charges for energy until such time as the installation is purchased by the consumer. The rental will be payable during the period of disconnection as well except in case of State and Residency officials who whether occupying public or private quarters, will not be liable for rental for a period during which they do not occupy their quarters by reason of their duty, provided that no less than 48 hours' notice is given of the fact that the quarters are to remain unoccupied.

(b) In case of the existing free wired installations should the consumer wish to purchase the installation at any time, he may do so on payment of a value to be assessed by the Department.

Rule 30.—Failure of supply.—(a) While every effort will be made to give a continuous supply the Department does not in any way accept responsibility for inconvenience or loss to consumers through interruption of supply, but if the Department fails to give supply for lighting for 3 consecutive nights the Chief Engineer, Electrical Department shall remit charges for the current only for the period of failure in the case of all consumers who pay for unmetered supply *vide* Rule No. 35 (I-A).

In the case of unmetered power installations, the liabilities of the Department for refunds are entered in clause *iii* (7) of the standard form of agreement which the customer will be required to sign.

(b) If the failure of supply is due to the burning out of the main fuse belonging to the Electrical Department notice should be given to the Electric supply office or the nearest sub-station for replacement which will be done and the prescribed fee (as per rule 35 clause VI) charged.

Rule 31.—The Department does not accept any responsibility for inconvenience or loss to consumers due to use or misuse of electrical energy.

Rule 32.—Disconnections and reconnections.—Consumers other than industrial power consumers may, on giving 24 hours' notice in writing, have their installations disconnected after which no charges for current shall be made until reconnection is made which may be done at any time after similar notice and payment of the prescribed fee. Failing such notice the consumer shall be and remain liable for all charges which may become due to the Department in respect of his installation until such date as a notice in writing has been received by the Department.

In the notice for disconnection it should be distinctly stated if the meter or current limiter is to be removed or left at the consumer's premises during the period of disconnection. The charges for removal and refitting of the meter or current limiter shall be as per Rule No. 35 clause 10.

Rule 33.—Sealing of Electric apparatus.—All meters, current limiters and main fuse boxes shall be sealed by the Department

directly they are installed on the premises. The consumer should satisfy himself that the meter, current limiter main fuse or any other apparatus has been properly sealed by the Department immediately before the commencement of supply and also after it has been opened by the Department for any purpose whatever.

If the seal on any apparatus described above is found broken or removed at any time on inspection it shall be presumed that the apparatus has been tampered with and the installation shall be disconnected at once and a reconnection fee of Rs. 5 shall be payable by the defaulter before the installation is reconnected and a new seal affixed. In such cases the Department reserves to itself the right to take such further civil or criminal proceedings as may seem necessary.

Rule 34.—The generation of electric power for lighting purposes from the electric power supplied by the Department under any of these rules is prohibited.

NOTE.—(a) The supply of electric power to Cinemas for motor-generator sets will be treated as power supply either on flat as meter rate at the discretion of the Chief Engineer, Electrical Department.

(b) The supply of electric power to Cinemas using incandescent lamps off the supply mains of the Department will be charged at lighting rates, under Rule 35 clause 2 (i).

CHAPTER 8.

Charges.

SCALE OF CHARGES.

Rule 35.—I. The following is the scale of charges for the supply of electricity on flat rate, controlled by current limiters, at the discretion of the Chief Engineer, Electrical Department.

A.—Class (a), Rule No. 10.

LIGHTING LOAD.

For each 20 watt lamp or the equivalent (usually for night supply only) per month Re. 0 11 0

NOTES.—(i) Power supplied for lighting on flat rate on current limiter-should not be used for any other purpose such as for domestic electric appliances, fans, heaters, etc., without paying for those separately at their scheduled rates

(ii) Supply of power for lighting in Mohora and Jammu Generating Stations will be given free to the employees of the Electrical Department.

*B.—Supply of power for motors etc., on flat rate—
Class (b) Rule No. 10.*

	Rs.	a.	p.
For a 24 hours supply	10	0	0
For a 18 hours supply (from 11 p.m. to 5 p. m.) in winter and 12 midnight to 6 p.m. in summer ..	8	8	0
For 12 hours supply (from 5 a. m. to 5 p. m.) in winter and (7 a.m. to 7 p.m.) in summer ..	7	8	0
For 12 hours night supply (from 5 p. m. to 5 a. m.)	5	0	0

(This supply will be made subject to the discretion of the Chief Engineer)

Per H. P. per month based on the actual consumption test by the Chief Engineer or Electrical Engineers or their authorised representatives who may at any time and without notice besides the original test make consumption tests when the plants are running and the Chief Engineer may revise the original test results according to these tests.

The average power factor at any point of supply shall not be less than 80 per cent. and in the event of the said power factor being found to be less than 80 per cent., the consumer shall be liable to an extra charge (over and above the flat rate as per rule 35 (b) according to the following sliding scale:—

Power factor.	Extra charge.
·75 to ·79 ..	.. Re. 0-8-0 per H. P. per month.
·70 to ·74 ..	.. Re. 1-0-0 „ „ „

No supply of power shall be allowed if the power factor is found to be below 70 per cent. In such cases consumers shall improve power factors by using static condensers.

C.—Class (c) Rule No. 10.

HEATERS.

For 12 hours' use during day time (from 5 a. m. to 5 p. m.) ..	Rs. 10 per month per K. W.
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For 12 hours' use during night time (from 5 p. m. to 5 a. m.) at the discretion of the Chief Engineer .. Rs. 6-8-0 per month per K. W.

For 24 hours' use at the discretion of the Chief Engineer .. Rs. 13-8-0 per month per K. W.

TABLE AND CEILING FANS.

					Rs.	a.	p.	
Capacity up to 50 watts..	..	2	0	0	p.m.			
„ „ 75 „ ..	..	2	8	0	„			
„ „ 100 „ ..	..	3	0	0	„			
„ „ 125 „ ..	..	3	8	0	„			
„ „ 150 „ ..	..	4	0	0	„			

NOTES:—(a) The rent for the fan (if hired out) will be 15 per cent. of its book value for a period of 6 months and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for any succeeding month or part of a month. If taken for less than 6 months, the rent will be 4 per cent. of the book value per month or part of a month.

(b) Additional rules for fans are given *vide* appendix I.

II. The following will be scale of charges for metered installations:—

(i) Supply of power for lighting.

(a) Class (a) Rule 8 .. Re. 0-6-0 per B.T. unit (subject to a minimum of Rs. 1-6-0 p.m.)

(ii) Supply of power for motors, heaters, fans and all kinds of power consuming devices except lamps.

Class (b) Rule 8 .. Re. 0-2-0 per B.T. unit subject to a monthly minimum charge as per following scale:—

(a) Rs. 2 p. m. per each H. P. of rated capacity of motor.

(b) Rs. 2-8-0 p. m. per K. W. capacity of heater.

(c) For fans :—

				Rs.	a.	p.	
50	Watt capacity	..	..	0	12	0	p.m.
75	„ „	..	..	1	0	0	„
100	„ „	..	..	1	4	0	„
150	„ „	..	..	1	12	0	„

NOTE:—In case where supply of power for lights, heaters, fans industrial motors and other domestic appliances connected on flat rate system is required for part of a month only the charges thereof will be calculated as under :—

(a)	For a period from	1 day to 3 days	..	..	Rs.	$\frac{1}{8}$ th	of a month.
(b)	„ „ „	4 days to 7 „	..	..	„	$\frac{1}{4}$ th	„ „
(c)	„ „ „	8 „ to 15 „	..	..	„	$\frac{1}{2}$ nd	„ „
(d)	„ „ „	16 „ to 23 „	..	..	„	$\frac{3}{4}$ th	„ „
(e)	„ „ „	24 „ to 30 „	..	..	Full	month.	

III. (i) *Hire of meters, 220 volt, single phase, 25 cycle, will be as under :—*

(a)	Upto 5 amps. capacity	..	..	Re.	0- 8-0	p.m.
(b)	Upto 20 amps. capacity	..	..	„	0-12-0	„
(c)	Upto 40 amps. capacity	..	..	„	1- 0-0	„

(ii) *Hire of meters, 3 phase, 220 volt, 25 cycle.*

(d)	40 to 60 amps. capacity	..	..	Rs.	1-4-0	p.m.
(e)	60 to 100 amps. capacity	..	..	„	2-0-0	„

NOTE:—No single phase installation should be of more than 2000 watt capacity.

IV. Hire of meters on 2300 Volt circuits will be quoted on application to the Chief Engineer. This will be calculated at 15 per cent. per year on the total cost of each set of meters.

V. The rent of current limiters will be at 0-3-0 p. m.

VI. Charges for disconnexion or reconnexion at consumer's request *vide* rules 21 and 32 will be 0-4-0. The same charges will be payable for replacement of fuse *vide* rule 30 (b).

VII. Reconnexion fee after disconnexion under rule No. 22, 23, 24 and 33 will be Rs. 5.

VIII. Reconnexion fee after disconnexion under rule No. 36 clause 5 will be Rs. 2.

IX. For power installations consuming more than 100 H. P. special rates may be allowed with the sanction of the Government.

X. An amount of 0-8-0 will be payable by a consumer for removal of one or more meter or current limiter at a time from his premises if so desired and the same amount will be payable for refitting the same.

Rule 36.—Terms of payment.—(1) All applicants for the supply of power shall make a deposit as per following scale;—

	Rs.
Total capacity of an installation not to exceed 40 watts..	4
„ „ „ „ „ „ 60 „ ..	6
„ „ „ „ „ „ 80 „ ..	8
„ „ „ „ „ „ 100 „ ..	10

and so on at the rate of Rs. 2 for each 20 watts' increase of power consumption, before electric energy is supplied to their premises. This sum less any outstanding shall be refunded to them when the installations are disconnected permanently.

NOTE.—The Department will not allow any interest on deposits made under this clause.

(2) The agreements for the supply of electric power shall be signed both by the occupant and the owner of the premises or his representatives in which the installation is to be located. Both parties shall be held jointly and severally responsible for payment of all sums due to the Department.

In the absence of the owner's signature on the agreement the occupier shall be called upon to pay in advance 2 months' charges at a time.

In case of transfer by sale of a house fitted with an electric installation having arrears against it the responsibility for clea

ance of the outstanding shall devolve on the purchaser if not realized from the owner before the sale.

(3) Should a consumer dispute the accuracy of a meter, he may on sending a notice in writing and on payment of a fee of Rs. 3 have it tested by the Department. If on such test, it is found that the meter is recording more than 5 per cent. in excess of the actual consumption, the Department shall refund to the consumer, the amount recovered in excess during the previous 3 months together with the fee of Rs. 3. If the meter is found registering more than 5 per cent. less than the actual consumption, amount of short recovery during the previous 3 months shall be paid by the consumer. In this case as also in case of the meter being found recording correctly the fee recovered shall go to the Department.

(4) In the case of all metered installations, and Government offices and other big installations, supplied on flat rate, bills shall be sent monthly and shall be paid in full within 15 days of the date of issue.

The consumers of small installations on flat rate shall be provided with permanent account books which they shall present at the electric office every month at the time of making payment of lighting charges (which shall be done by the 15th of the next month) for making necessary entries therein. The consumer shall satisfy himself before leaving the office that the amount paid has been properly entered in his book and that he receives a separate receipt for the payment made.

(5) In the event of non-payment of bills within the prescribed period an extra charge of 0-2-0 per rupee on the total amount of the bill shall be made, and if the bill is not paid even after a month the installation shall be disconnected without any warning, and reconnexion shall be made only on payment of all dues together with the prescribed fee of Rs. 2 for reconnexion *vide* Rule 35 clause VIII.

No reconnexion fee shall, however, be charged if the payment of dues is received within office hours of the day on which the disconnexion is made.

CHAPTER 9.

Reservations.

Rule 37.—The Department reserves the right of refusing to supply electric energy to any applicant or to discontinue the supply at any time without assigning cause for it.

Rule 38.—Notwithstanding anything in these rules His Highness' Government reserves to itself the right to make any contract for the sale of current or hire of plant at any rate or upon any term that it may think fit.

By command of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur.

HOME & JUDICIAL MINISTER.

APPENDIX I.

Additional rules for supplying electric fans on hire at Jammu.

1. All applications for fans on hire are to be submitted to the Electrical Engineer.

2. The cost of the fan will be deposited by the applicant with the Electrical Engineer before any fan is issued. The deposit will be refunded in full when the fan is returned in good order and all dues for rent and power have been paid.

3. Cost of wiring that may be required is to be borne by the applicant.

4. Any damage beyond fair wear and tear will be paid for by the applicant. The decision of the Electrical Engineer shall be final as regards the amount of damage.

By command of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur.

HOME AND JUDICIAL MINISTER.

Additional rules for supply of electric energy in Gulmarg.

1. The wires and fittings etc., installed on free wiring system in any hut shall be deemed to be the property of the Electrical Department unless paid for by the owner of the hut.
2. The Department shall not be responsible for any repairs or maintenance of lamps, wires and fittings in the hut which is already borne on free wiring system. It will, however, do so at the cost of the consumer.
3. The consumer shall, until purchase, pay a sum of Re. 1 per point per season, as rent, in addition to the usual lighting charges under the rules.
4. If the consumer or the occupier of the hut neglects or refuses to pay for the use of the said wires and fittings ; the Department may, at any time enter the premises and remove the fittings and wires and the consumer will be liable to pay either "hire of fittings for the remaining period of the agreement " or "cost of labour on fitting and removing of the electrical fixtures and of material damaged, plus 20 per cent. commission on the total ".
5. The Department will not be responsible for accidental stoppage of current. Every endeavour will, however, be made to keep the supply continuous at the earliest possible moment.
 - (a) But if the power is not restored for 4 consecutive nights the Department shall on application remit charges for current only for the whole period of failure.
 - (b) The Department shall not accept any responsibility for inconvenience or loss that may occur to consumers due to use or mis-use of electric energy in their installation.
6. All electric charges must be paid in full in advance within three days from the date of the service of the notice, otherwise the supply will be cut off and a fine of Rs. 5 will be charged before a reconnection.
 - (a) A fee of -/8/- shall be charged from consumers for each subsequent reconnection and disconnection made in their installation in the ordinary course.
7. No one other than the authorised person of the Electrical Department shall have the right to remove or refit any apparatus in the building without the proper consent of the Electrical Department.
8. The monthly charges for electric energy will be Re. 1 per 20 watt. lamp per month and lamps of more than 20 watt. capacity will be charged for proportionately according to increase.
9. No installation shall consist of less than 2-20 watt lamps.
10. Metered supply will be given only to small machines such as, hair dressers, air compressors and hair curlors etc., etc., and will be charged for according to the consumption at the rate of -/8/- per unit.

(a) A minimum charge of Rs. 2 p. m. will be charged in case the consumption does not exceed 4 units.

(b) The rental of meters will be as follows :—

for 5 amp. meter	.. Re. 1	} The rent will be charged monthly.
for 10 amp. meter	.. Rs. 2	
for 40 amp. meter	.. Rs. 4	

11. The industrials' motors shall be charged at the rate of Rs. 9 H. P. per month for 12 hours' day use.

12. An inventory of electric fittings installed in the hut is fixed on the switch board and the occupant of the hut will be required in his own interest to check the fittings at the time of his occupying the hut and any discrepancy found, should atonce be reported to the Electrical Department. In case of failure the occupant shall have to make good the loss himself.

13. A breach of agreement entered into by the consumer with the Electrical Department shall give the Electrical Department the right of entering the premises and removing all electric materials and recovering all dues for light, rent, etc., that may be due by the consumer

14. The lessee shall inform the Installation Inspector stationed at Gulmarg of his intention to vacate the hut, at least 2 days before he actually does so. On receipt of such information, the Inspector and the Sub-Divisional Officer will go on the spot and check the fittings in the presence of the le-see, and recover the cost of any missing material from him in accordance with the terms of his contract with the Electrical and the Public Works Department. The wires and fitting shall then be made over to the chowkidar of the hut, who shall be responsible for any loss that may afterwards occur.

15. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Kashmir Government reserves to itself the right of making any contract for the sale of current or hire of plant at any rate or upon any terms that it may think fit.

By command of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur.

HOME AND JUDICIAL MINISTER.



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